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SCORE SHORTAGE OF HARVESTING MACHINERY; PRODUCE NEW COMBINES

HIT LAG IN FARM MACHINE OUTPUT -- Moscow, Sel'khozmashina, May 51

The immediate task of the agricultural-machine-building industry is to eliminate the lag in the output of agricultural machines for gathering cotton, flax, hemp, and sugar beets, for preparing fodder, and for mechanizing labor-consuming tasks on kolkhoz and sovkhoz livestock farms. One of the causes of lagging is the failure to work out completely the design of new machines, which leads to delays in putting them into production after testing.

Designers of the State Special Design Bureau for Cotton have built machines for picking cotton in nonirrigated cotton-growing regions, but the designs of these machines have not been worked out sufficiently and they are technologically deficient. Machines for gathering kurak (unripened cotton bolls) and guza-pai (cotton stalks) are not being produced for this same reason. The design and technological details of hay stackers, pasteurizers, and milk refrigerators have not yet been worked out. There are still no direct-flow combines, nor combines for harvesting sugar beets in irrigated regions.

It is up to agricultural machine builders to organize the production of machines for nonirrigated cotton growing, corn harvesters, ensilage combines, hay stackers, and suspension and overhead conveyers for mechanizing transport within the farm. A set of machines for mechanizing the raising of rubber-bearing crops must be constructed and their production organized.

Greater demands must be made on the quality of agricultural machines, on their reliability in operation, and on their compliance with agrotechnical standards.

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COMPLETE QUARTERLY PLAN FOR COMBINES EARLY -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 22 Mar 51

The Zaporozh'ye Kommunar Plant completed its first quarter 1951 plan for combines on 20 March.

REORGANIZE COMBINE PLANT -- Moscow, Pravda, 25 May 51

The Zaporozh'ye Kommunar Plant produced considerably more combines in 1950 than it did in 1940. In spite of this fact, the plant failed to deliver a great number of combines to the state in 1950.

As a result of a number of organizational measures, the plant fulfilled its program for the first 4 months of 1951 ahead of time. Average output per worker has increased 16 percent as compared to 1950. By lowering production costs, 425,000 rubles were accumulated above the plan.

Many workers have joined the socialist maintenance program, and more than 200 machine-tool operators have adopted high-speed cutting methods.

SERIES PRODUCE NEW COMBINE -- Yerevan, Kommunist, 13 May 51

The Rostov-on-Don Agricultural-Machine-Building Plant has started turning out the first series of Stalinets-8 combines.

TEST POTATO-HARVESTING COMBINE -- Moscow, Pravda, 23 Mar 51

The Ryazsel'mash (Ryazan' Agricultural-Machine Building) Plant is now working on a potato-harvesting combine which is currently being tested on sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and is proving satisfactory. Plant designers and technicians are improving the combine.

The plant is also working out technological details connected with the production of side-hill plows, forest cultivators, and other machines.

Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 24 Apr 51

The Ryazsel'mash Plant has begun the series production of an improved potato-harvesting combine capable of harvesting 60 or more hectares of potatoes a season.

COMBINE PLANT FAILS TO STANDARDIZE TYPES, SHAPES OF STEEL -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 22 Apr 51

The Tula Self-Propelled Combine Plant uses an excessive variety of types and shapes of steel. For example, front wheel cotter pins are made of Type 35 steel, while rear wheel fixing bolts are made of Type 45 steel, even though they carry a smaller load than the cotter pins.

Similar parts, such as connecting pipes, are made with different axle dimensions out of different shapes of stock. This causes unnecessary expense for cutting tools and measuring instruments. Moreover, time is wasted in resetting the automatic lathe for each size.

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The plant is now using about 50 types of metal in the production of self-propelled combines. This complicates planning and supply.

Experienced production men say the plant could cut the number of shapes of stock in half without affecting the quality of the machine.

Instead of using standard nuts, bolts, cotters, cotter pins, and rivets to attach units, the plant uses a great number of special fasteners. The types of parts and shapes of stock used must be standardized, and standard fasteners must be used more widely. However, the plant's designers do not have the authority to change combine designs without the permission of the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building. -- V. Lapin, chief of the Planning and Distribution Bureau, Tula Self-Propelled Combine Plant

PRODUCE NEW AGRICULTURAL MACHINES -- Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 29 Apr 51

Production of the SKEM-3 three-row sugar-beet-harvesting combine, which reduces labor consumption in sugar-beet harvesting more than five times, has begun.

The LK-7 flax puller, the LT-40 flax scutching machine, and the KL-25 tow processing machine have been put into production.

Production of the KOK-2 potato harvesting machine, which reduces labor consumption more than four times, has begun.

The SZT-47 grain and grass seeder, designed for separate and combined sowing of grain and grass, is now available.

Thousands of KS-10 self-propelled mowers, which mow 60 hectares per shift, are now in operation on sovkhozes and kolkhozes.

CHAIN PLANT RECEIVES AUTOMATIC MACHINES -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy 6 Apr 51

The Kiev Tsepi Galiya Plant has received two automatic machines. One controls the heat treatment of combine chain parts and the other checks their dimensions.

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